

**DR. GOLDWATER  
AND BRUERE WILL  
QUIT CITY JOBS**

Health Commissioner Is Anxious to Return to Hospital Work.

CHAMBERLAIN SEEKS BETTER OPPORTUNITY

Thinks Present Office Useless—Reports of Friction with the Mayor Are Denied.

Two members of the Mitchell administration—Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, and Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain—are to leave the Mayor's cabinet. The time of their departure is not certain. It may be a few weeks and they may remain until the first of next year.

This will make the first gap in the group of department heads completed by the Mayor soon after he went into office on January 1, 1914. It does not, however, mean any break in the administration. In neither case was the place taken with the idea of holding it through the Mayor's term.

Although the facts in each instance happened to come out at about the same time yesterday, they are entirely unrelated. It is stated positively that there is nothing to do with the situation.

Dr. Goldwater, who gave Dr. Goldwater a leave of absence, wishes him to return as the superintendent of that institution.

See No Reason for Job.

Mr. Bruere, who for fourteen months has been holding a job the reason for the existence of which he has doubted, and who actually has been spending most of his time in hard work on constructive ideas for other parts of the administration, has, it is believed, become tired of his anomalous position.

"I shall devote all my time to civic work, and it is about time I settled down to some steady employment," was the way Mr. Bruere put it yesterday.

"I shall not remain until the end of my term. But I have no specific outside employment, although I have had several offers. When I reach the point where my job holds me instead of the situation being reversed, I shall quit, but I can't tell when that will be."

Dr. Goldwater, who seemed unwilling to talk about his position until he had talked over the matter with the Mayor, said he was not planning to resign, but acknowledged that he had several times talked with the Mayor about being relieved to return to the work from which he had obtained a leave of absence. He tried for several hours to get in communication with the Mayor, but some important business came up and he gave it up for the day.

When the Mayor urged Dr. Goldwater to become Health Commissioner in his stead, Dr. Goldwater, who is superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, had been an authority not only in hospital management, but in the planning of hospital buildings. His advice was sought all over the country, and he was said to have been at least \$25,000 a year.

On the plea that there was great work to be done in the reorganization of the Health Department and by securing for him a more definite position from the trustees, the Mayor succeeded in getting him to take hold of the task at \$7,000 a year. Six weeks ago the trustees prolonged the leave of absence until January 1. The Mayor has decided to begin the reorganization of the Health Department at \$10,000 a year, and they want Dr. Goldwater to return to oversee that work.

Wants Build Up Hospital.

While Dr. Goldwater is enthusiastic in his support of the Mayor's reorganization of the Health Department, he is not a temporary job, probably lasting no longer than the present administration. He has his future to look out for and he has his family to consider. He has his connection with Mount Sinai, which has the ambition to make one of the best hospitals in the world.

Mayor Mitchell had a conference at Mount Sinai yesterday with Dr. Goldwater, the acting superintendent of the hospital, and the president of the board of trustees, George Blumenthal, Jr.

He asked Mr. Goldwater if arrangements could not be made to have Dr. Goldwater remain in the service of the city at least until January 1. The Mayor said he would take the matter up with the board. There seems to be no doubt that Dr. Goldwater will remain in the city at least until January 1, if he secures the most enthusiastic terms of his work.

"I am up to my neck in a great number of interesting problems," he said. "The work is most interesting. It is a task that it gives one a combination of legislative, executive and police powers. I have done a great deal of work, but not all I started out to do."

As for the future, I can make no statement until after I have conferred with the Mayor."

The Commissioner added there was no slightest basis for any stories of friction between himself and the Mayor. He said he was not a temporary job, but a permanent one. He said he was not a temporary job, but a permanent one. He said he was not a temporary job, but a permanent one.

Coolness Denied.

Henry Bruere, who had been one of the directors of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, at \$10,000 a year, was then asked by the Mayor if he was going to leave. The Mayor wanted his consent. The job of City Chamberlain offered a place paying \$10,000 more than Mr. Bruere was then getting, and with no little real work to do. The Mayor wanted his consent. The job of City Chamberlain offered a place paying \$10,000 more than Mr. Bruere was then getting, and with no little real work to do. The Mayor wanted his consent.

Because it was realized that Mr. Bruere could not indefinitely inter-

**NAVY AEROPLANE  
CAPSIZES IN AIR**

Lieutenant and Ensign Escape Serious Injury—Machine Total Wreck.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 13.—The Navy Department to-day received a report by radiogram from Pensacola, Fla., that aeroplane A B 2 had capsized in the air and was a total wreck.

Lieutenant Richard C. Sauley and Ensign Edward O. McDonnell were in the machine at the time of the accident. Neither, however, received serious injury.

Lieutenant Commander Mustin, in command of the aeronautic station at Pensacola, reported the wreck and the accident. The wreck and the accident were ordered by Secretary Daniels.

The two steamers officially reported sunk are the Invergyre and the Indian City, which was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the Indian City was reported rescued.

The two steamers whose reported sinking is not yet officially confirmed are the Floran, which was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol Channel on March 11, all of her crew being landed at Milford Haven, with the exception of one fireman, and the Andalusian, which was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the latter vessel is reported as rescued.

The Andalusian was torpedoed in the English Channel on March 11, and has since been towed into Cherbourg. Her crew was landed at Brisham. The steamer Headlands was torpedoed on March 12, off the Scilly Islands. It is reported that her crew was saved. The steamer Harland was torpedoed on March 13, off South Rock, in the Irish Channel. Twenty-nine of her crew were picked up and two were lost.

Pensacola (via London), March 13.—The British steamers Indian City, Headlands and Andalusian were torpedoed off the Scilly Islands Friday morning by the German submarine U-29. The Indian City was sunk, but no lives were lost.

In describing his experiences, Captain Williams of the Indian City, who has arrived here, said: "At 7:30 a. m. on Friday, when nine miles south of St. Mary's Island, I sighted what I thought was the periscope of a submarine 300 yards away. The submarine dived and came up astern. I kept the steamer going, but the submarine kept up with it, and through the megaphone the commander told me to put my flag up. I hoisted the German ensign. The commander then told us to get into the boats, which we did. He then blew up the steamer."

**GERMAN PRIZE  
COURT ARBITER  
IN FRYE CASE**

Offer to Pay Indemnity Expected Before Its Decision, However.

BERNSTORFF LOOKS FOR NO DIFFICULTY

Captain and Owner of American Ship Testify Before Counsellor Lansing.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 13.—The sinking of the William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will go before a German prize court for adjudication. This information came from an official source to-day. For this reason Captain Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel has retained possession of the original papers of the American vessel. It is not probable, however, according to opinion here, that Germany will wait for the findings of the prize court to express its regret at the incident and offer to pay indemnity, although it is possible that some provision will be made with regard to the prize court's decision.

Ambassador von Bernstorff called at the State Department to-day to get some inkling of the intentions of this government. After his visit he indicated that he believed the case would be settled without much difficulty. He told Counsellor Robert Lansing what the captain of the Prinz Eitel had told Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German Embassy, as to the sinking of the American ship; but the ambassador reserved his own opinion on the action of the commander, saying he had no instructions from his government.

Captain Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel informed Captain Boy-Ed that his only guide while at sea and for many months out of communication with his government was the Declaration of London. This would permit the destruction of a neutral prize if carrying a cargo more than half of which could be proved to be contraband, provided it was impossible to take the vessel to a home port without endangering the captor warship.

Since the outbreak of the war the German government has argued that foodstuffs must be provided without doubt to be bound actually to the belligerent forces of an enemy before they can be seized.

Bernstorff's Report.

The German Ambassador sent a full report to his government of the story of the German captain and the reason for the latter's action. The inference drawn by the German government was that the Ambassador had defended the captain. Later it developed that the Ambassador himself had expressed no views.

It was said on good authority that in his report to his government Count Bernstorff had pointed out that while the captain acted as best he could under the circumstances, being ignorant of the status of the contraband, it was his duty to relieve the commander from personal liability, but would not affect the necessity for the payment of damages and the making of reparation by the German government.

The Ambassador was without information from his home government as to the intentions of the Foreign Office. The relations between the United States and Germany were far more seriously strained by the war zone declaration, with its implied threat to neutral commerce, than by the sinking of the Frye.

Tell of Frye's Sinking.

Captain Kiehne of the Frye, and Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., her owner, spent several hours with Counsellor Lansing this morning. Captain Kiehne related the story of the sinking of the Frye and his subsequent voyaging with the captain. Thierichens as an enforced passenger. The seal of secrecy was placed on the details of his testimony was placed on the ship, and Mr. Sewall was also instructed not to talk. Following the hearing of the testimony, Counsellor Lansing said:

"The story, as related by Captain Kiehne, is a very interesting one. It is a story of a ship that was sunk by a German submarine. The ship was carrying a cargo of foodstuffs, which were being sent to the United States. The ship was sunk by a German submarine. The ship was carrying a cargo of foodstuffs, which were being sent to the United States. The ship was sunk by a German submarine."

Continued on page 2, column 6



MRS. MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

**American Woman at Front  
Sees Belgium Brokenhearted**

Mary Roberts Rinehart Visits King Albert and Queen Elizabeth. Is Under Bomb Fire and Man Is Killed Near Her in Trenches.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the writer, who went to Belgium to write her impressions of the war, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Arabic, from Liverpool.

Soon after her arrival in Belgium she met King Albert, had a talk with him for an hour and obtained permission through him to visit the trenches. She also had an audience with Queen Elizabeth at her temporary home in Lipin.

Mrs. Rinehart crossed the English Channel between France and Belgium four times, and was under fire from aeroplanes while in Dunkirk.

"I shall never forget my meeting with the King of the Belgians," said the writer. He has a dominant and impressive personality. I found him exceedingly gracious, but greatly saddened by the misfortune that has fallen upon his country. The only preparation I made to visit royalty was to purchase a new pair of white gloves.

"King Albert is the guiding spirit of a heartbroken country, and his spirit is wonderfully brave. He is an exceedingly busy man, but was kind enough to talk with me for about an hour."

Mrs. Rinehart told of her trip to Lipin, where she was received by Queen Elizabeth, who was a Bavarian princess. Out of respect for her the town is shrouded in silence. The town is shrouded in silence. The town is shrouded in silence.

Mrs. Rinehart, who was one of the few women to get to the firing line, said that her visit to the trenches left an impression of intense gloom upon her.

"The night I selected to go out to the firing line," she said, "was a moonlight one. It was a ghastly sight. The moon rose upon a scene of horror and desolation. The great stretch of land that lay between the trenches of the enemy and the place where I stood was a barren lake of death, where bodies of men and horses floated and the limbs of dead trees arose from the spectral water."

"But, with all its gloom, the soldiers were not affected by the surroundings. They were not particularly happy, but they were content, and indulged in little jokes, one of which was the cause of my being under fire."

Mrs. Rinehart said she met at the front Lady Dorothy Fielding, daughter of Lord Denby; Miss Chisholm and Mrs. Knocker, society leaders of London, who were acting as Red Cross nurses.

The author said that General Foch, of the French army, showed her a place at Ypres where 75,000 Frenchmen fell. The French troops, she said, were holding 400 miles of the battle line and the British were holding forty miles.

**ROCKEFELLERS  
TOSSED ABOUT  
IN TRAIN CRASH**

Express Carrying Oil Man and Party Derailed by Head-on Smash.

ARRIVE HERE SAFE, BUT LOSE BAGGAGE

Father and Son Weep at Bier in Pocantico Hills Home—Wife's Funeral To-day.

John D. Rockefeller, his son and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., hurrying home from Florida for the funeral of Mrs. Rockefeller to-day, narrowly escaped injury when the Coast Line Express on which the party left Richmond at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning ran into an open switch and crashed head-on into a freight train on a siding at Milford, Va., about seventy-five miles south of Washington.

The express locomotive and several cars were damaged. People were thrown out of their seats, and the Rockefellers, who occupied a state-room, were badly shaken up. After considerable delay their car was attached to another train, and the oil man's party resumed the journey north.

In the confusion, however, following the crash and the make-up of the new train the Rockefeller baggage was lost, and the best efforts of railroad officials and Mr. Rockefeller's personal representatives had failed to locate it. Owing to the wreck and the consequent change of train time, the Rockefellers escaped the crowd of curious who had gathered at the Pennsylvania Station last night to witness the party's arrival.

The accident occurred on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad; consequently Pennsylvania officials who had charge of the arrangements here knew nothing of the Rockefellers' transfer to another train. It was expected that they would arrive on the Coast Line, which was due at 7:50 o'clock last evening but which had been reported an hour and forty minutes late.

Two hours before train time a squad of Pennsylvania detectives and men in Mr. Rockefeller's employ were at the station. An electric brougham and two touring cars from the Rockefeller estate were smuggled into the Eighth Avenue baggage passageway, and it was arranged to rush the party to the baggage tunnel to the automobiles.

The sleuths were in Station Master Egan's office awaiting the word to go to their posts when Egan, to make sure there was no mistake, called Washington by telephone. He was amazed to learn that the Rockefellers, instead of being on the Coast Line express, were coming on "No. 70," which was on time and due at that very moment.

Mr. Rockefeller preserved his characteristic silence on all subjects pertaining to himself, and the details of his narrow escape from injury were not known until two or three hours after the crash. He was then reported to have been aboard the Atlantic Coast Express, was missing. A man who was sent to look up the party at the Pocantico Hills estate. It is expected that the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will conduct the services. He said word yesterday from his home in New York that he was on his way to New York either late last night or early to-day.

Simple Funeral Service.

A simple service—the singing of two hymns and brief remarks by the clergyman—will constitute the funeral. The hymns will be "Abide with Me" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Mrs. Rockefeller's favorites.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Rockefeller and his son, no attempt was made yesterday to complete the burial arrangements. There will be a funeral to-day for this purpose.

John D. Archbold has offered the use of his vault at Tarrytown, and it is probable that the body will be placed there until it can be decided whether the burial will take place at this place or in Mrs. Rockefeller's family plot at Cleveland.

The Rockefellers have a lot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Since Mrs. Rockefeller's death Saturday morning, her sister, Miss Lucy Spellman, her daughter, Mrs. E. Par-malee Prentice, and Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, her son-in-law, have been at the house assisting in the funeral arrangements.

During the last twenty-four hours the guard on the great estate has been redoubled to prevent any untoward occurrence during the funeral. The Rockefeller home was called Mr. Rockefeller had installed after the I. W. W. outbreaks last year, has been carefully inspected, and there are extra squads of guards at each of the seven gates that give entrance to the estate.

Father and Son Weep.

John D. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., entered the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills by a side gate and escaped all interviews. The Rockefeller home was ablaze with light awaiting their arrival. When the Rockefellers later it was said that Mr. Rockefeller was standing up bravely, but that his son was very much affected and broke down as soon as the car entered the grounds.

Mr. Rockefeller, it was said, would not have anything to say about the funeral arrangements last night. He broke down and cried when he learned from the Rev. Howard Nelson that the Rockefeller home was called after his father. This was half an hour before she died.

Miss Spellman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hart-Dodge, Rev. Mr. Sartell Prentice, Harold Fowler McCormick, Miss Helen Johnson, Guy R. Johnson, Mrs. W. W. Benjamin and the Rev. W. S. Richardson will be among those attending the funeral.

The body of Mrs. Rockefeller lies in her own room at the Rockefeller home. It will be laid out downstairs in the drawing room for the services. It is surrounded by flowers from the gardens of the estate and floral tributes from dozen intimates.

**THAW ACQUITTED, WILL  
TO-MORROW BEGIN NEW  
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**

Is in Tombs, Cheered by Belief of Jury He is Sane.

JURORS WERE OUT ALMOST 19 HOURS

Stanchfield Now Demands Return of Client to New Hampshire.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT TO PREVENT SEIZURE

Lanyon and Grifenhagen Fight in Court and Justice Page Shares in Scuffle.

A flat fight in court and a verdict of acquittal for Harry K. Thaw and all four of his co-defendants brought the Thaw trial to a spectacular end yesterday. The fight was between Sheriff Max Grifenhagen and John Lanyon, a private detective in the employ of the prosecution. The jurors came in to deliver their verdict while the courtroom was still seething with excitement.

After the jury was dismissed members of it said they were unanimously of the opinion that Thaw was sane and would have brought in such a finding had they not been precluded from doing so by the ruling of the court that Thaw's mental condition was not an issue in the trial.

The phase of the evidence that won for him his acquittal was his own testimony—that he believed himself sane the day he walked out of Matteawan, that he was advised by lawyers that it was no crime to escape, that he had no criminal intentions and carefully avoided committing any crime.

On this point, when the jury asked to have the record containing this testimony read to them, the court renewed its ruling that if they found the evidence showed he had an honest misconception as to his rights they should take that into consideration as bearing on the question of criminal intent. In his original charge Justice Page had instructed them that criminal intent was necessary to establish a crime.

Judge Takes Part in Scuffle.

The fight between Sheriff Grifenhagen and Lanyon came just as the jury had left the courtroom laden with these renewed instructions. Justice Page himself took part in the scuffle to keep the two enraged men apart, and it was in the face of his admonitions to them to calm down that their fists began to beat a tattoo on each other's features just as he turned away from them.

It sprang out of ill feeling between the two men that has been growing ever since Thaw was returned from New Hampshire. Lanyon was brought into the case by William Travers Jerome when he first went to Canada to get Thaw. After the return here Lanyon asked Grifenhagen to make him a special deputy so that he would have official standing in the case.

The Sheriff refused this, and has chafed under what he termed Lanyon's officiousness. Thaw was in the custody of the Sheriff, who did not consider Lanyon had anything to do with that custody.

Yesterday while the jury was in the box to receive the instructions of the court Grifenhagen saw Lanyon sitting in the inclosure reserved for counsel, close against the railing of the jury box. He saw the detective's lips moving.

He spoke to Abraham Levy, counsel for Butler, expressing the opinion that Lanyon had no right there. Levy agreed, and when Lanyon refused to leave the inclosure at his request he appealed to Frank Cook, chief of the prosecution.

"Do you want him in here?" Levy said.

Ordered from Seat Near Jury.

"No," Cook replied, and added to Lanyon, "Go on out, Lanyon."

Lanyon got up and went surlily to the back of the courtroom. After the jury went back to the jury room Grifenhagen complained to Justice Page that Lanyon was talking to a member of the jury. The justice summoned Lanyon before him. He had left his seat and was standing on the steps at the end of the bench.

"If you do any talking to the jury I'll put you where Thaw is for thirty days," the court said severely.

"That is a lie, your honor," Lanyon said. "I have been around court long enough to know better than that. It is a lie that I speak to a juror!"

His arms began to fly, and then Frank Cook pinioned him, while the judge put his hand on his chest and pushed him away. Thinking it was over, Justice Page turned to go into his chambers, and had only taken a step or two when the two men flew at each other.

Grifenhagen landed on Lanyon's cheek, and Lanyon countered with a hard one on the Sheriff's eye. Then the Sheriff began to clear for action. He pulled off his coat and dived at Lanyon. Lanyon met him coming at him. But six men were between them by this time, and no more blows landed, although plenty started.

"Miller, Miller!" the Sheriff shouted.

**SOLID SHOT ACROSS BOW  
ENDS SHIP CHASE IN BAY**

Mohawk on Coast Guard to Protect Neutrality First Fires Two Blanks at Big Oil Tanker John D. Archbold—Had No. 8 Signal Flag.

Collector Malone's scheme for preserving an exceedingly strict neutrality in this port went off yesterday with a bang that was heard 'round the island. In fact, it was three bangs, which resulted in victory for the collector's vigilance and a defeat for the Standard Oil Company.

The noise started about 4:30 o'clock when the Standard Oil steamship John D. Archbold, one of the bigest tankers in service, started out for Baton Rouge without stopping for inspection. She went down the Narrows at about ten knots, with no signal flag to denote her identity, so the coast guard cutter Mohawk decided to halt her.

Captain Carden, in command of the cutter, signalled the outboard vessel to heave to, as he wished to board her, but it made no impression on the tanker's bridge. She continued on her way, neither increasing her speed nor diminishing it.

It looked as if she might get away, so Captain Carden ordered a blank shot fired from one of the cutter's six-pounders. The spray from the Archbold's bow dashed off as usual, the blank shot being apparently ignored. Once again a blank shot was fired, but it did not disturb those on board the tank ship. Captain Carden then came to the conclusion that with a signal

Albany, March 13.—Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, who is recovering from an operation on his nose at the Homeopathic Hospital here, denied to-night that he had been advised by physicians to resign from the wardenship of Sing Sing prison to save his health.

"I am sure I do not know how such a report came to be circulated, unless some one wants to offer his services to the state in my place," he said. "My nerves are as good as ever, but I don't know that I can say the same for my nerve. I don't approach an operating table with the same pleasure I once did."

"I don't want my friends to think I am a quitter, or that I will have to quit. I will be back and hard at work again Wednesday."

Fair Visitors 70,000 a Day.

San Francisco, March 13.—The total attendance at the Panama Pacific Exposition for the first three weeks ended last night was announced officially to-day to have been 1,468,874, an approximate average of 70,000 a day. The daily average for the first two weeks was approximately 74,000.

**OSBORNE TO STAY  
ON JOB AS WARDEN**

Nose Trouble No Obstacle to Sing Sing Work, He Says.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

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**COMSTOCK'S BAN  
BRINGS ART BUYER**

Diner in "Polly's" Quickly Purchases Pictures He Said Must Go.

Somebody who was neither cubist, futurist nor any other kind of an "ist," unless, perhaps, modest, got into "Polly's" while ago. Of course, he was shocked. And of course he wrote to Anthony. So yesterday Mr. Comstock himself dropped in. It was a surprise all around. When Mr. Comstock recovered he declared that the pictures positively must go. They were bought up on the spot by one of the diners.

"Polly's" is a restaurant. It is at 79 Washington Place, handy to Washington Mews and Macdougall Alley, and is patronized accordingly. Its proprietor, Mrs. Paula Holladay, named it "Greenwich Inn." But nobody in Washington Mews or Macdougall Alley thinks of it so formally. To them it is "Polly's." They lend their pictures to "Polly" and she hangs them on the wall.

Those to which Mr. Comstock objected were by Clara T. E. She is an impressionist—very, very, so critics say. Mr. Comstock himself said so, and he is a critic of critics. They impressed him, those pictures of Clara T. E. did—oh, very much so! They might be aesthetic, he admitted, but so down came the pictures, and before the news had made the complete round of the tables the pictures had been bought. It was said that Allen Norton, who writes sonnets and magazines, bought them, and that the price went up with Mr. Comstock's criticism.

**BAD CESS TO CURLEY**

Boston's Mayor Says St. Patrick Was a Scotchman.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Boston, March 13.—Mayor Curley decided a fifteen hundred year old dispute yesterday by declaring that St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, was really born in Scotland, other historians to the contrary notwithstanding. The last bulletin issued by the Mayor said that St. Patrick was born in Scotland, where he "tended sheep as a boy," said the Mayor. "He was stolen from his own people, taken to Ireland and made a slave. By some fortunate chance he later escaped to France, where he was educated, whence he returned to Ireland to take up his life's work."

Bernhardt Leaves Hospital for Home

Bordeaux, March 13.—Sarah Bernhardt to-day left the hospital here, which her right leg was amputated, going by automobile to her home at Andernos. She was accompanied by her son Maurice.

The last bulletin issued by her surgeon, Dr. Denuec, said: "Mrs. Bernhardt has recovered completely from her operation."